

GERMAN VESSELS AT MANILA ARE READY TO GO INTO COMMISSION

MANILA, June 28.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—The first of the smaller of the commandeered German vessels in the Philippines to approach the completion of her repairs will be put into commission within two or three days, to be followed by two more.

These three vessels probably will be the first of the inter-island fleet which the Philippine government expects to establish with the seized vessels. The 23 steamers seized in the Philippines at the time of the rupture of relations with Germany had an aggregate tonnage of 84,000. The Philippine government, while recognizing that the larger steamers should be put either into the Pacific

or Atlantic trade, as the national shipping board thinks best, made a plea to Washington that ten of the smaller vessels representing perhaps a third of the total tonnage, be assigned to the government for such service as the insular authorities deemed wise.

While the chief use to which the German steamers will be put, will be either in inter-island traffic or in the sea trade between the Philippines and the China coast, the insular government has in mind the possibility of employing one of the vessels perhaps in trade between the islands and Spain. There is a population of close to 10,000 Spaniards in the Philippines. They alone provide a mar-

ket for many Spanish products.

Meanwhile, work on the larger German steamers is proceeding rapidly. Two already have sailed. The outfitting of so many vessels and in so short a time has exhausted the supplies of naval stores in Manila and of the China coast. Some vessels may have to wait for the arrival of these stores from the United States. The manning of so many vessels also virtually has exhausted the supply of sailors in the Philippines, as well as ship's officers. To fill the ranks of the sailors it is probable that some of the vessels will recruit Chinese crews in Hong Kong. Officers will have to be imported from the United States.

FRIENDLY ALIENS ADMITTED TO SERVE IN NATIONAL ARMY

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The ranks of the new national army were opened formally yesterday to friendly aliens as volunteers. A ruling by Provost Marshal General Crowder communicated to the local selection boards directs that all such aliens who waive their right of exemption on nationality be promptly accepted for service.

General Crowder sent this telegram to the governors:

"Reports reaching this office recently indicate that in some quarters the belief prevails that friendly aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens, but are ready and willing to serve, are disqualified from entering the military service of the United States and therefore that they must take out first papers before they can be accepted. It is to be regretted that such a misunderstanding should have arisen. The qualifications for voluntary enlistment in time of war are no more restricted for service in the new national army than for the regular army. Such aliens non-declarants are virtually volunteers. The selective service act provided for their registration; but it did not regard them as being under any liability to service and it therefore gave them full liberty to claim exemption when called by local boards. Now that information reveals their willingness in large numbers to decline this exemption and accept service in this war against the common enemy of our civilization, it should be fully understood that their services are heartily welcomed, and they should be accepted, whenever upon summons they fail to claim their right of exemption.

"They are assisting the cause of their own country by aiding the United States to triumph in this war. The more of them that enter the service, the better, for in this way will be removed the cause of dissatisfaction heard in some quarters, that, although the quota was based on total population including aliens, the actual draft reached only citizens and declarants.

"Local boards are directed to facilitate in every way the acceptance of friendly alien non-declarants for military service and thus to enable them to do their share to assist the country which has given them refuge and an honorable living."

General Crowder's office issued also instructions to guide registered men who are either at officers' training camps or who have applied for admission to the second series of these camps which will open this month.

The instructions to local boards direct that where a candidate at a training camp is called by his local board for physical examination, he may procure a certificate from his commanding officer showing that he has been examined and file that with the board, instead of making personal

appearance in response to the summons. The board will thereafter treat him as found qualified for service, unless application of exemption is filed subsequently in his behalf.

If the candidate wins a commission at the camp after he has been called by the board for examination, but before he is actually drafted, he is required to furnish a certificate from his commanding officer showing his appointment. The state adjutant general then will credit the board with one drafted man.

If the candidate is not commissioned before his local board calls him for military duty, he must report to the board unless the war department shall have ordered him to duty at the training camp, in which event credit will be given the board involved on its quota under the draft. Where the candidate has been commissioned before he is called by the board, he is required to file certificates showing his status and also an application for exemption on the ground that he is already in the service. In that event he is exempted but does not figure in the credit account of his district.

There was some discussion as to the status of divorced men who are paying alimony. It has been suggested that they should be exempted. Jarbidge is an iceless town for the reason that when the town was struck by the rushing freshet last spring the rushing waters tore away the banks of the creek and from beneath the ice house, unnoticed until all the ice had melted. But this absence of ice causes but little inconvenience as the people of that place are able to afford an ice cream parlor where the very best frozen dainties can be obtained. The secret is that the proprietor of the parlor freezes his cream in one of the nearby snow banks and keeps constantly a supply of the snow on hand in place of ice. In fact, a person driving to Jarbidge from this side, passes two snow banks, where the passengers can lean out of the car and gather snow balls to their heart's content.—Elko Press Press.

I. W. W. AGITATOR AGAIN IN TROUBLE
George Thompson, who was given a jail sentence on a charge of disturbing the peace at McGill some weeks ago, is again in trouble and this time will probably have to answer to the federal authorities. Thompson finished serving out his sentence of 25 days yesterday and immediately upon his release he tanked up quite freely and started in to abuse the government and express his I. W. W. sympathies. He wound up by attacking Corporal Freeman, of the local recruiting office, and upon complaint being made, he was again locked up in the county jail and the federal authorities notified.—Ely Record.

RELIEF WORK IN JAPAN
(By Associated Press.) TOKIO, Aug. 7.—The American residents of Tokio and Yokohama have started an organization for general war relief work. A subscription has been auspiciously opened and local committees formed in various cities. The funds will be used for the United States and the other allied countries.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE
TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of July, 1917, an assessment (No. 12) of One (1) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, room 363 Russ building, San Francisco, California.

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DEMOCRATIC SENATORS OBSTRUCT WAR POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Resumption of senate debate on the conference report of the administration food control bill was marked by bitter exchanges between those advocating and those opposing the legislation. After a day's discussion of the bill as finally drafted by the conferees, administration leaders and some of the chief opponents said it would be disposed of Wednesday.

Senator Chamberlain, the administration manager, and Senator Gore, who has been prominent in the opposition, clashed sharply during the debate after Senator Reed had made another speech attacking the measure, and Herbert C. Hoover. When Senator Gore intimated that the senate conferees had yielded the senate's judgment to that of the president, Senator Chamberlain in a vehement speech declared that the Oklahoma senator had consistently obstructed the food bill and also other administration measures.

"I had rather be charged with following in the footsteps of the distinguished president of the United States in the conduct of this war," said the Oregon senator, "crawling if you please on my knees and licking the dust from his feet as has been suggested here, than to stand in opposition to him and to do something to be conspiring with and treating with the enemies of the president."

Senator Gore denied obstructing the bill, or as Senator Chamberlain had suggested, the army draft law. Recession of the senate conferees

on the provision for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, stricken out largely because of the president's strong opposition, was denounced by Senator Hardwick and defended by Senators Williams and Wolcott.

Senator Williams declared that there is either more intended than is apparent in the language of the proposal to create the joint committee on war expenditures or it is unnecessary.

The Mississippi senator pointed out that congress already has power to investigate every item of expenditures, and cited the experience of President Lincoln with a congressional committee on conduct of the Civil war as a warning of what could be expected from the creation of a committee on war expenditures.

As proof that the new taxes are not prohibitive the statement asserts that in the months of March and April this year 816,745 tons of crude oil and 411,178 tons of fuel oil were exported from Mexican fields.

more than one-twentieth of the amount commonly used before the war is now produced in this country. It will be seen that the government has no need to offer a reward. The discovery of commercial amounts of soluble potash is its own reward.

What is home without a smart little boy who can imitate Charley Chaplin?—Atlanta Georgian.

NO GOVERNMENT REWARD FOR POTASH DISCOVERIES

The government has offered no reward to the discoverer of deposits of soluble potash. When it is realized that soluble potash is now selling in the United States for ten times the price asked for it before the outbreak of the European war, and that no

fact that the tax on crude oil of a certain grade was more than eleven pesos a ton, whereas the figures mentioned was the average price a ton in New York on which the tax for that period was based, the tax being but ten per cent of the price.

(By Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—Rafael Nieto, sub-secretary of finance, recently issued a long statement explaining at length the process by which the present ad valorem duties on petroleum and its derivatives were arrived at. Mr. Nieto declares that he duties are neither burdensome nor confiscatory and that the impression which apparently obtains among many in the United States that the duties render exportation of oil from the Mexican fields to the United States practically impossible, is incorrect.

Mr. Nieto points out that in many cases newspapers in the United States printed statements to the ef-

fect that the tax on crude oil of a certain grade was more than eleven pesos a ton, whereas the figures mentioned was the average price a ton in New York on which the tax for that period was based, the tax being but ten per cent of the price.

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